Nye Has a Glimpse of the Twentieth Century.

THE FUTURE OF THE INDIANS

Commissioner Morgan Thinks Their Number Will Increase-George

Pelitically there will be far less money expended in electing efficient, I takey, and many of our leading politicisms out of a job will be siving on the island, while those now on the island will have learned that the price of one wate will not maintain them for four years. All these things will elevate society and there what is not called society out of a job.

The government will grow simpler. So will the men who have overcestimate their windows.

The government should own both rail-unys and telegraphs, so doubt, but how the transfer could be made so as to avoid a large steal white the state is looking out of the window I do not know. It would be a good time now to buy some reads I know of—rands that are power on time but once a pear, and that is when they put on extra Steam is order to pass a dividend.

I believe that is our monetary system the

I believe that in our monetary system the same change will be maintained, though

I think less arisination will be paid to temperatures legislation and more to the study of the human stormach. Bad cooking, especially as we find it in paor hotels on the rund, is the parent of many drumbards. You ennest legislate nice, new less gray brains or good stormachs into people who have acquired by descent or purchase weak, inflature would have very little time to work only legislate of the Capital building.

I do not are not practical way of punishing prisoners at present, but am liable to think of one at any time.

hink of one at any time.

The bows of divorce are quite well as od to this age, and the only improvement I am second be for people who apply for diverse to pay regular advertising rates instead of displaying free to the public their periate twee works in order to been a new

I see no reason to hope that money will not necessarilate in the hands of a few in the future even more than in the past. There will be more presentions also between shirt

Vast corporations and business aggrega-Viset comparations and business aggrega-tions may become top heavy and cumber-some, and with threatened strikes or actual transis of that kind capital may light shy of them inside of 100 years.

The laboring classes will always be op-pressed, and the more their wages are in-transed the more fatigued they will feel.

I speak from experience.
Our soil, with improved agricultural methods, should grow enough for an increased population, but I hope that the government will not depend too much on the. I farmed last year in North Carolina and bought key for my horses, cannot food for my family and used condensed milk on days when my valet used to milk our apirital gow by scaring her half way over a burbed were fence and then intending to her dividend arrangement while the hawl-ing or intellectual end hung over the other

Law, medicineard theology will continue

to advance as rapidly as they have the past 100 years, especially theology. We will combinate totalk sendily to all three until we meet them, and then we will retract all that we have said. I see more possibilities for medicine, however, than for the rest.

American liberature, I hope, will be more realistic in 160 years, and it will be, I trust, as good in the dealy press at two cents as in the more slaborate and expensive publications. I trust there will be less colle among poets, and lose vain regret and generities among poets, and lose vain regret and generities among poetsesses.

poets, and less vain regret and generitis among poetseases.

Music and the drama will grow rapidly. The great American play has been already written by Mr. Howard, and a new era is about to be opened. I may open one myself. Educathenal methods will go on toward perfection, and finally the pupil will not have to apply himself at all, but the tracher's work will gow more laborious.

Lives, I hope, will be simplified for the daytime, though evening dress could not be made more simple than it is without corrying the entire train and waisthand in the band and gesting a check for it at the

the bond and posting a check for it at the door. Man will dress as usual, paying eight dollars torice each year for a high hat that has just change renough in it to energed him to buy one every six months. He will also wear other ciothing, but it will

be simple and not so close fitting.

The architecture will advance in great cities and the architects will go on making pointy dearings of dwelling houses which will not have any closess, and the ball will contain the woodbox and lava-

Women will never want the right of suffrage-that is, there will not be enough of them want it to even encourage the menfolian to give in to them.

The fature of the regreat problem is the second as the future of the ungodly-viz.

machine, look from it will arrive too late to be of pountful use to bettyrers. ear his signing blaces in the more ?"

As to who will be the American most

honored in 1965, I am offering olds that it will not be the am of a wealthy man, but some poor boy at present with chapped wrists and childrains on his heels, whose heart is full offlups and whose terror new

Of option the people will not have for-gotten Washington, and I am also putting up a deficace little trilinae to cryself in the way of a generalizary which will resist elimatic action, and keep the as green as your at the memory of those from whom I he new to be snatched away at any little. NYE.

(From Der Woodskepen Correspondent.)

The next 100 poers," soil Attorney General Miller, "will bring few changes in our fideral programment. He would be a resh man who should posteroly preclud that monthless will out orise which might atter, has bound see no status of such a her per out modificate in a doubt, such as a segment of by experience. In fact, one changes are strongly known to hade

A commer honoral should around to see the divisors have of the country, for in-stance, ascell fibers becamens than they are at the present time. But I believe may divisors have est executive to be the enter-ments of makes and not of the federal cup case. I see as totally of a believer as an t is been that the lack of anthresity

to marriage relations of individuals, ady for this will be found. I think, Remedy for this will be found. I think, during the coming 100 years in perfection of the diverse laws of the states after what shall appear to be the best mixtels. Instinctively and for the good of the people of their own state, legislature will adopt the statutes of these commen-wealths which have accurred best results, or a best business.

weaths which have socured best results, or at less imitate them.

"It is possible, though I am not willing to say prolinhe, that congress may promote the much desired homogeneity of divorce laws by some act designed to give greater frame to that section of the constitution which provides that 'full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state." It is from lack of such credit in some state courts to the acts of every other state. It is from lack of such credit in some state courts to the acts of other state courts that much of the confusion in divorce matter proceeds. The constitution expressly authorizes congress to apply a roundly in such cases adding. 'And the congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, repeats and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.' Under this authority congress might and probably should enact some law that will make obligatory the giving in each state of full faith gatory the giving in each state of full faith and credit in divorce proceedings and legis-lation in other states.

The American Indians in 1903.

The American Indians in 1993.

I have been asked to set forth what changes are likely to take place in the status of the American Indians during the coming century. It must be confessed that I have considerably less confidence in my prophetic shility than I had before the last presidential election, but as no one of the \$6,00,000 people of this country will ever know whether my prophecy proves true or false I may venture to indulge my imagination with some degree of impunity.

The number of Indians at the present time is about \$50,000. A hundred years hence they will number a million or so, the increase being due to the cessation of

hence they will mimber a million or so, the increase being due to the cessation of wars, the spread of intelligence and moral-ity, the improvement of hygicale condi-tions, the disappearance of the medicine man, the better food supply and the intermarriage with whites.

Meanwhile some tribes will become w

ty extinct, leaving scarcely a trace of their history outside of the records of the Indian leavens. Other tribes, like the Sloux and Savajo, will rapidly increase and will re-ain most of their characteristic traits. The mebles of New Maxico, who are rejecting so successfully the efforts of the govern-ment in their behalf, will continue to be a favorise people for ethnologists and self os-tracined journalists who find pleasure and profit in barbarism.

There will be here and there wandering bands of blanker beggare aboriginal tramps—perpetuating the absurdities and enormities of Indian life either as a professionmittee. som or as a providential object lesson for students of history, who will thus be able to form a fair estimate of the great work that the Indian bureau has wrought in helping to redsem the great mass of them.
The tribes will disappear and the agencles become a thing of the past, thus disposing of the much abused Indian agents, scheduler civilians or army officers. The friction between the interior and the war departments will be produced by other causes, and army officers, having no longer an excuse for trying to run the Indian of-fice, will seek other fields for the exercise of their talents. Further, the said Indian of

closes, the Indian commissioner will have a rest, and the Catholics and penny a liners on mischief bent will have to hunt for other The great body of Indians will become merged in the indistinguishable mass of our population, and there will spring up a reason of Indian descent. To be able to trace one's pedigree back to some great warrior or big chief, or to have the right to nim descent from one of the first graduares of Caritale, will be almost as de

fice that inexhaustible source of news when all sources fail-will be forever

Many Indians will achieve distinction as Many indians will sense editinction as orators, poets, financiers and inventors. Some of the finest poetry ever penned will find its inspiration and material in Indian history, and a whole generation of novelists will win fame and favor by stories whose leading characters are of Indian descent, Chicago university will proudly boast of an Indian laboratory devoted to Indian

fe and language.
An Indian will command the United States army, and another will be our minister to Spain and have the honor of invit-ing the royal party to attend the centennial fair to be held in Denver in 1889.

With the disappearance of the Indians will disappear the Indian Rights association, or it will turn its ever watchful eye to the condition of the perhaps still "beathen Chines," and the army will gladly abandon the plains and take up its permanent abode in the ever desired haven of Washington. THOMAS J. MORGAN

The Possibilities of Rallway Speed.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

[From Our Pittsburg Correspondent.] Mr. George Westinghouse, whose career as an investor has been one of the romanus of the Nineteenth emitury, in speaking of the possibilities of railway speed in the Twentieth century, said:

There is no question about the development of a much higher rate of speed than

as which even the factest service on the railroads of today maintain. I presume that a speed of from 90 to 100 miles an hour entild be secured with modern locomotives al with the improvements which are sure

But I am inclined to think that other in-But I am inclined to think that other in-fluences may operate to prevent in the next-isentury the running of railway trains at such a speed as I have seen mentioned in some of the newspapers. It is not a ques-tion of attaining speed, but a question of the control of the train after great speed has been secured. Suppose, for instance, that a railway train is going at the rate of ninety miles an hour. The engineer sees a danger signal or an obstruction on the track.

Now, experiments have shown that with perfect brake asting under the most per-ect conditions it is impossible to procure a positor retarding effect than would be presented by the state of the state of the coming features of the stepping a train going at the tole of three miles an hour in a second of three. It is therefore easy to make a computation of the effect of such a brake upon a feate remaining afteny miles an hour within 1,000 feet. When the engineer had reached the danger signal or the obstruction his train would triff be going at the rate of sixty toiles an hour, stal if he was running old only check it to a rate of someth the forty miles an home within that dis-

that the development of raffray travel in the next contary sloin the present lines will be not so much great speed as uniform speed. The ideal speed, I think, will be about forty miles an boor and steadily maintained from the lines of leaving one einal pathe time of the critical at deniserion. Then will give more astichartery willia. A stondy speed of firsty ratios at home would enable a train to run from New Vork to Chicago in a distingue to turning homes and with greater accounty and far less danger. It is my improvious thosefues, that call was travel in the man conners will take the life homes and conners will be a set of the life homes and the life homes are the life homes and the life homes and the life homes and the life homes are the take on this development rather than high PRODUCTE STORES

which stone returns over to think our better in marriage a specif of 100 custor on heter in marriage in the marriage must communically capacitable, sitheragh, there is no disalt that electricity on a

motive power for passenger traffic will be extensively used in the hext century.

Comptroller Maithews Dreams of a Great

Empire.

(From Our Washington Correspondent.)

"I think I can see a hundred years hence,"

said First Compareller Matchews, of the
United Status treasury, "an ocean betted
republik over every part of which the stars rightlik over every part of which the stars and stripes will promitly wave. Looking to the future, my eye detects in the dim horizon an American republic which shall embrace not only the present United States and Alaska, but all the remainder of the North American continent now under British. Mexican or minor domination. It seems to me that this is the destiny of American to the third in the destiny of American to the continuous states. America—to come under one government, to have but one flag, to be one people. "Such econolidation of power and unifi-cation of interest will of course make the

createst empire the sun ever shone upon. It will be an empire unrivaled in ancient or modern times in population, in climatical favor, in physical resources and in the intelligence and patriotism of its people. Isolated to some extent from the remain der of the world, we shall have little de ger of entangling alliances or of trouble-some contact. There will be no disputes about boundary lines, about seal or fish han. There will be no international mil-way question to harase our statemen or unsettle trule. This great ocean bound American republic will maintain a navy superior to anything else affont simply as

natter of precaution.
There will be free trade throughout the North American continent and possibly free trude with all the world. As to this I cantrade with all the world. As to this I canmot say, nor even hazard an opinion, though
I am satisfied that if free trade or freer
trade shall come it will not be for many
years, and not till overy important industry existing or possible throughout the
length and breadth of the new and larger
republic has been planted firmly upon a
hasts of enduring prosperity.

"Such a government will be strong
enough to protect even the humblest of its
citizens and to develop every resource. It
will be a government of perhaps sixty
states of the Union, and in the form of government I do not expect to see much

states of the Union, and in the form of gov-ernment I do not expect to see much change from the present. Human mind has not yet devised improvements upon our present form which are likely to com-mend themselves to any considerable part of the people, and yet it is a comfort to know that we have the elasticity which know that we have the clasticity which will enable us easily and peacefully to adapt ourselves to any new conditions that may arise. For 100 years or more to come, however, I expect to see our present form of government substantially preserved and extended gradually over Mexico, Canada and British America and the states of Cen-

milways—steam or electrical—canals and waterways, cities, farms, homes, colleges, factories, telegraphs, telephones and all the new and wondrous things which a century of invention may bring us, the most perfect civilization and most prosperous and happy people that the world ever knew."

Mrs. Lestie Foresees Iconoclasm.

To my mind the world, and more especially the New World, is hastening rapidly toward iconoclasm. Monarchs who used to be worshiped as gods and later on were so feared and misapprehended that the people slew them to save themselves from some terrible extermination are now only langhed at and their natural disappearance from the scene foretold with as little awe as is felt in speaking of the destruction of the hison or the "noble savage."

Religion, another grand conservator of

Religion, another grand conservator of the distinction of classes, is unfortunately coasing to be a power in the world, but rather the recreation of a small portion of

placed by the nations upon their popula-tion, is rapidly losing its individuality all over the world. The Turk has exchanged his turban for the silk hat, and the Tyroean maiden wears a very faroff imitation

of an old Parisian fashion.

Language is struggling toward universality, and almost any one can now make himself understood almost anywhere.

In politics the people as a controlling power are coming to the front more or less

rapidly in even the oldest empires of earth, and it needs no prophet to foretell that in 1993 the world will have become equalized in every respect, even to dire The position of woman at the end of another century is a matter very easy to perprive and very difficult to formulate. That the era of woman as a power has com-menced the shortest vision must discorn. Her advancement has been as solid and as irresistible as that of the dames des halle

apon the royalties of Versailles, and the spectator holds his breath, muttering, "And

I speak impersonally, being one of these women whose hands have always been too full to allow her to grasp at any more rights than they held, but as I glance across the field of the Twentieth century I hold my breath in awe at the possibilities of the reign of woman then displayed.

The "servant problem" is an imminent one, for no one is found to dispute that anarchy in domestic matters is the near result of the present attitude of the domestic official. I am inclined to prophery that a species of "civil service" will be the result. Centralization is the law of the future, and a paternal government must establish doa paternal government must establish do-mestic depots where every class of servants shall be trained and placed under stringent

regulations.

In fact, both employers and employed will be subject to laws which both cleases will be instrumental in framing. It is a possibility, but I do not undertake just here to formulate it, leaving that to the wise heads of 1990.

MRA FRANK LESLIE.

She (from the window)-Is that you, Ha-Of course.

"Have you the tickets?" "And the license?"

"Looks so from bere."

"Yes." "Oh, I am so seared! Are you sure these horses won't ran away? And-and are you always sore you'll love me?"

Why darling, I'-"Oh, of course, you think so now. Is ter hat on straight?"

Have you sent our photos to the newspaper office?" "Very well; I'll be out in a minute, love."-Indianapolis Journal.

One of the richest specimens of a nest Irish bull was perpetrated by the clever and witty but binnsiering Irish knight, Sir Richard Steele, when inviting an English nobleman to visit him. "If ser," said be. "You ever come within a mile of my blum, I bope you will stop there."-Insurance Economist.

She-Did year grandfather live to a Be-Weil, I should say sol He was autofied three times after he was 70 .--

Delting Over It Eastly. "Chreto," said the backful youth, with garp. "If you like I summitted when out the same or jun like me, wented

AGE OF LIGHT METAL

The World Shall Shine With New

TWENTIETH CENTURY HOPE

Professor Ridpath Foresces Great Things-Secretary Noble on the Development of the West.

Among the greatest changes which the fifth Columbian year will discover will be the substitution of aluminium for iron and of sound for sight in the work of learning These things civilization demands and will fied in the Twentieth century. Both of these substitutions imply a striking change in the relations of man to the laws of his

The progress of the human race has been The progress of the human race has been marked and recorded a every stage by the use of materials found in the earth. The present civilization of the world is founded on iron. For nearly 2,000 years iron has been the most important material substance in the arts of life. We live in an age of iron. The whole present fabric is builded almost exclusively on this coarse, strong metal. The age of iron marks the first emergence of mankind into the conscious state. Before the encel of national constants. metal. The age of from maras the first emergence of mankind into the conscious state. Before the epoch of national consciousness there had been two ages of stone. Barbarism has always had stone for its substance and symbol. In the intermediate stages of man life the race advanced to copper and then to bronze. There was a brief copper age and then a longer age of bronze, Finally came the age of iron. It has been the age of battle and power and conquest. Civilization has caught her hue and quality from that material substance to which she has owed her preservation.

We are not to suppose that the age of iron will last forever. Nothing lasts forever All things obey the law of evolution and transformation. Just as stone and bronze have given place to iron, so shall iron give place to aluminium. The people will not call it aluminium or aluminum, but alum—for short. There will be an age of alum surpassing all the pre-

inum, but alum—for short. There will be an age of ainm surpassing all the previous ages of man's development. The age of power and conquest shall yield to an age of giory and enlightenment, and of that age aluminium will be the shining symbol. That beautiful, universal and everlasting metal, constituting as it does so large a part of the earth's surface and body, will bear up the whole stupendous fabric of knowledge and progress which shall rise around our descendants in the closing decade of the Twentieth century.

The world shall shine with the new luster of its principal metal. All things shall

The world shall shine with the new luster of its principal metal. All things shall became whiter than silver. All the exterior aspects of life shall be burnished to brightness. The houses and cities of men, built of aluminium, shall flash in the rising sun with surpassing brilliancy. All spires and walls, all gateways and porches, all bridges and temples, all moving enginery and faroff battlements shall blaze with a spiendor befitting the new dawn of the

ages to come.

The second great change from the fourth to the fifth Columbian year will be the substitution of sound for sight. It will be the restoration of the human car to its rightful office as the organ of enlightenment and learning. The sound wave is to be substitoted for the light wave as the vehicle of all our best information and intercourse. The car is to take the place of the eve for the interest and instruction of mankind A most unnatural thing has happened in human development. The life of all ages has been instructed by sound.

All mothers, from the mother bird to the

All mothers, from the mother bird to the mother woman, teach their offspring by sound, by utterance. But instead of continuing this natural process of instruction to the complete development of the mind an absormal method has been substituted. The youth at a certain age is led into a world of science and there dismissed to acquire if he can the painful use of meaningless hieroglyphics. There he must study with the eye, learning the sense of crooked marks which can at most simily no more with the eye, learning the sense of crooked marks which can at most signify no more than words. Also, how much of energy and life and thought have been wasted in the instruction of the mind by characters and symbols! How the eyes of mankind have been dimmed and collect and the faculties overheated by this unnatural pro-

Man begins his acquirement of knowlsige with words, and he ends with words, But an ununtural civilization has taught him to walk the greater part of his intelhim to wait the greater part of his intellectual journey by means of arbitrary systems of writing and printing. The fifth Columbian year will see him untaught—a bard thing withal—and retaught on nature's plan of utterance. Nature teaches by sound only. Artificiality writes a scrawl. Nature's book is a book of words. Man's book is still a book of signs and symbols. book is still a book of signs and symbols, Nature's book otters itself to the ear, and man's book blinds the eyes and overheats the imagination. Nature's method is to seach by the ear and to save the sight for

the discovery of place and beauty.

The fifth centennial of our discoverer will being us the sound book in some form, and with that the intellectual equipoise of manimal with that the intellectual equipoise of manimal with that the intellectual equipoise of manimal will begin to be restored. The use of the eye for the offices of learning in place of the stronger ear has destroyed the equilibrium of the human mind. That equilibrium must be restored. The mental discover and ancest of our race are largely attributable to the overexcitement of the faculties through ages of seeing.

The age of hearing is to come with the Twentieth century. That age will restore the balance. Mismory, almost obliterated, will come again. The perceptions will cool. The imagination will become calm, and the eye itself will recover from the injustes of overstrain and regain its power and inster. Man will see once more as the early sees and will see once more as the early sees and will see once more as the early sees and will see once more as the early sees and will see once increase by heart. He will remember all knowledge and will see once.

will remember all knowledge and will see again, as of old, from Sicily to Carthage! JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

becretary Nobje on the Development or

the West.

IFrom Gor Washington Correspondent!

Said Secretary Noble, of the interior department. The most stopendous changes in the United States during the next 100 years are to some in the far west. A century beans the world will see in the plaint and mountain region of Neeth America and mountain region of Neeth America and countries such as the ancients novel even dreamed of All through that region, much of which is now arist and not populated, will be a population as dense as the Action ever had in their palmicest days in Mexico and Central America. Ierigation is the magic wand which is to bring about these great changes.

great changes.

Last summer I traveled much in the for-west, and the effects of irrigation are infree wo would Here cans a ditch skirted by a bed on On one side is the desert, a larent title, only sugaterash and ractor growaids waving folds of affalts, grats, regets him and other come, such and turnstant. The affalts produces three crops in a year and is spicrofled food for sheep and tastic. It needs no prophetic ere to see this region all entireted to programs and one of the greatest agricultural constrint in the world.

With agreeous and relating manufacturing will sollice. The market will constantly e nearth instead of petting farther near fast sections of one seatment, new in-

akins, will become the seat of the empire of a hundred years hence. I have no fear that America will grow too big. This republic is not going to get so large that it will fall to pieces of its own weight, nor will the people, widely separated by distance, suffer from lack of heterogeneous ness or common accounts.

ness or countens sympathy.
"One of the most wonderful things at
this day to me in the far west is the like this day to me in the far west is the like-ness of the people there to the people of the Atlantic seaboard. They are with us in thought, speech, in feeling, in aspirations, in patriotism. Indeed they have more patriotism than we seem to have farther east. The nearer one gets to the Canadian border the warmer appears the love of the United States, the more eager our citizens to freat the stars and stripes. Up in Mon-tana near the British line I found American citizens who kept their fines fiving day and

to first the stars and stripes. Up in Montana near the British line I found American
culticus who kept their flags flying day and
hight, so analons were they to advertise
their country and their loyalty to it.

"Notwithstanding the vastness of our
area and the training distances between
our far eastern and our far western possessoons, every truly national thought appears
to be known in one place as quickly as in
the other. What some one has happily
called thought waves go over this consttry with astonishing rapidity. The habits
of the people are substantially the samethe forms of speech the idioms, even the
along. We are indeed one.

"If this is true now with our present
methods of communication, how much
truer will it be 100 years hence, when to
the mail and the telegraph, the railway
and the stagecoach, are added postal telegraphy, electric railways, long distance
and short distance telephoning as cheap
and common as post routes, and heaven
only knows what inventions besides for
facilitating and cheapening communication and transportation? Go into the patcut office, which is a part of this great burene, and see what we have done in 100
years. With that before him no man dare
set a limit as to what may be done in the
next 100 years.

"As our country grows in both area and

next 100 years.

"As our country grows in both area and population the means of communication will become more and more perfect, and Lower California and faraway Alaska will be as near to Massachusetts, New York and Ohio in thought and sympathy as people of adjoining states or communities are to each other. But for these means of growing above and each communication, preserving next 100 years.

each other. But for these means of quick, cheap and easy communication, preserving heterogeneousness among the people and maintaining sympathy and understanding between them, the future of this great republic would not be as bright as it is.

"A hundred years hence these United States will be an empire such as the world never before saw, and such as will exist powhere else upon the globe. In my opinion, the richest part of it, and a section fully as populous as the east, will be in the region populous as the east, will be in the region beyond the Mississippi."

Vice President Webb on Railway Develop-

It is not easy to make any positive pre-

It is not easy to make any positive predictions about the increase in railway speed,
or at least to put a limit upon the possibility of swift travel in the next century, yet
it is safe to make some approximate suggestions based upon judgments that come
from the experience of today.

A few years ago an express speed of thirty-five miles an hour was regarded as fast
travel. Today there are a number of trains
which make regular runs of between forty
and fifty miles an hour, and there is one
train running from New York to Buffalo
on the New York Central, a distance of 444
miles, at an average speed of about fiftythree miles an hour. This same train has
made the run once at an average of less made the run once at an average of less than a mile a minute, and it frequently at-tains a speed of as much as seventy or sev-

enty-five miles an hour. This experience, which is comparatively recent, has convinced me that we are still much under the limit of what may be extury. I expect to see even before the Twen-tieth century trains running regularly at an average of sixty miles an hour, and I have no doubt at all that early in the next century there will be a number of trains on some of the greater roots whose schedule time will call for as much as 100 miles an hour. I have no doubt that a traveler early in the next century will be able to get his breakfast in New York and his evening din-

ner in Chicago.

We have already learned how to con-We have already learned how to con-struct locomotives which are capable of making ninety miles and more an hour, and we have learned how best to utilize their enormous powers. Given the perfect loco-metive—and we have very nearly secured the perfect machine of this sort—we need only two or three other conditions. There only two or three other conditions. There must be a perfectly constructed track and readbed. It must have inappreciable grades and very slight curves. It must be so made as to be clastic and yet withstand easily the strain caused by high speed. Then we must have a perfect signal system. That I am sure will be developed.

The block system of today is sufficiently thorough to make the high rates of speed attained by trains on my own road, for instance, possible. There should be no grade crossings—these cat up time dreadfully

stance, possible. There should be no grade crossings—these eat up time dreadfully sometimes—and passenger cars must be light, but very strong, and the number of them limited to a high speed train. We need the best coal and of course highly trained employees. With these conditions—and they are sure to be obtained early in the next century—I feel safe in saying that regularly scheduled daily trains running low miles an hour will be advertised by many of the milesy communics.

thany of the milway companies.

The question of safety and of popularity will be no more considered then are the same questions when a person enters an ordinary express train of the present time. With the conditions that I have described With the conditions that I have described above, a train running 100 miles an hour is just as safe as one running forty. In either case if an accident happens it is likely to prove disastrous. The tendency of the time is toward rapid travel, and it has already been discovered that these fastest trains are not an experiment, but are put on the roads in removance to a public demand. the reads in response to a public demand.

H. WALTER WEHR.

Secretary Charles Foster on the Uses of Electricity.

[From Our Washington Correspondent.]
Secretary Foster, of the treasury department, looks to see the people of the United States traveling at the mose of a hundred railes an hour a hundred years hence by means of electrical railways. "While traveling in the west a few months ago," said the respector. eling in the west a few months ago," said the accretary, "I read in a newspaper the advertisement of the company when as projected an electric railway from Chicago to St. Louis. As I understand it, they are going ahead in a businessilike way, making contracts for construction, having passed through the sperimental stage and reached the plane of reality and commercial certainty. Their appeciation is to make the journey from Chicago to St. Louis in two hours and a bail, or at the rate of a hundred miles an bour. deed miles an bour

"It commend to me then that these men mond know what they are about, and that if a hundred miles an hour can be realized with safety and estimate in this century is is not too much to say that 30 per cent. pressure spead, or possibly 100 per const. will be reached a hundred years being. Still, to be conservative and within the limits of the probable, I will estimate that is the year more will be a common thing to travel from New York to Chicago in seven or

ages in one of Watter Wellman's letters that Thissian A. Edward, the greatest govitre of this century, says electricity is betreeffinmagnetism, and that the universe is full of

pumped out of a stream. The only thing becomesny being to find the form of pump that will do the trick.

"This, I understand, Edison is now looking for and experimenting on, and if we may estimate his future accomplishment by what he has already done he will succeed in finding the pump that will extract electricity or terrestrial magnetism, or whatever it is, from the earth at a next so low as to make electricity the universal whatever it is, from the earth at a nost so low as to make electricity the universal power. Imagine the revolution that will come in all civilization if Edison or some one eige succeeds in doing this. Given electricity at emetenth the present cost, and electrical power will become universal. Steam and all other sorts of power will be displaced, and with invention etimulated, as it will be, by the extraordinary changes of the new power, what may we not ness of the new power, what may we took expect in the way of rapid transit, house hold conveniences, electrical carriages to take the place of horses, elevators in busi-ness and private houses, and all sorts of machinery?

"If this theory of I dison proves to be correct, and the electrical experts are not mistaken in their plans for rapid travel, the next hundred years will develop changes more stupendous than have been shown by the last hundred, in which pretty nearly every useful thing there is in the world has been invented. I cannot rid myself of the belief that we are on the eve of an industrial revolution as a result of electrical research and experiment, and I take much comfort from the reflection that the people of the United States are likely to be the first to feel the good effect of the new dispensation—are, in fact, as is their worst, to lead the nations on to a more perfect and perhaps as yet undreamed of civilization."

Elijah W. Halford on the White House of the Puture.

the Puture.

[From Our Washington Correspondent.]

"In the executive mansion of a hundred years bence," said President Harrison's private secretary, Elijah W. Halford, "I think I can see the present building as the central part. There is no doubt that this building will soon have to be enlarged. There is not room enough in it for the family and the office of the president and for the social entertainments or public leves which tradition requires the president to give. But I do not think the people will ever consent to the destruction of this house. Too many memories cling about it; too many of the great men and great events of the country's history have been associated with it. ated with it.

"Since I have been here I have often wondered at the skill with which our forefathers built this mansion. A hundred years
have passed since its foundations were
started—the cornerstone of the White
House was taid a century ago the 14th day
of October—and it is a good, serviceable
and comfortable house still. Its only deficioncy is in the matter of room. It is stately, elegant, impressiva. In its enlargement
I think some such plan as that suggested
by the late Mrs. Harrison will be followed
—preservation of the present structure and
throwing out of wings on either side. That
would give room for the living apartments
of the president's family, for the public
effices and for the ceremonial or social functions which must take place in the president's house. "Since I have been here I have often won-

"The White House of the future will, therefore, in my opinion, be simply White House of the present enlarged. not believe it will ever be found desirable to separate the president's residence from his office. My four years' experience here has convinced me, moreover, that in the inture the private secretary to the presi-dent and his family should also be provided with living apartments in the executive mansion. The president of the United States finds it necessary to work nearly all the time, and when he works he wants his private secretary close at hand. This means the night as well as the day.

"Probably more than half the evenings of the last four years I have spent in my office, busy either with my own work or standing ready to assist the president. To do this I have had to leave my own home night after night, often at muc ience. The private secretary should have his home in a part of the executive man-sion set apart for his use, and this necessity should be recognized in the enlargement of the house and should be made a part of tha is under which the mansion is re-created.
"A hundred years bence I think the president of the United States will have much dent of the United States will have then less work upon his hands than he has now, though the country will be twice as great and the government correspondingly larger, for long before that time presidents will coase to give personal consideration to a myriad of matters which now consume their time and their energies. The presi-dent of the future will not, in my opinion,

pay any attention to minor appointments.
"Every government post, assis from cabinet ministers, foreign ministers and a few bureau officers and perhaps a score or so of the most important administrative offices, will be filled by heads of departments withwill be filled by heads of departments without so much as consultation with the president. Under the present system four-fifths
of the president's time is taken with these
minor appointments. He is perpleted, annoyed, worn out by them. His energies are
so supped that it is only by tremendous
macrifice of comfort and strength that he is
able to give thought and study to the important and serious matters of state demanding his attention.

"Mr. Itlaine said to me a year or two ago
that he believed the day was soon cousing
when a president would not permit himself
to be bothered about postmasters and colinctors and consuls any more than a railway president would spend his time hiring
brakemen and track repairers. My observation in the White House has been that
some such change in administrative methods to not only desirable, the absolutely
poccessary in the near future."

Apropos of Washington birthday stories, a new version of the little hatchet is venched for by R. R. Shrouk of Tioga, whose grandmother, Betsy Roberts, was told the yarn by Ike Thompson, former-ly a slave on Washington's farm. On the morning in question when Augustine Washington was overlooking his broad acres and found his favorite cherry tree cut down he called young George to him, with the exclamation, "Who feiled that tree?" George, who was greatly emevend threshing, replied: "Father, I cannot tell a lie: Do did it with my littie hatchet."-Philadelphia Record.

"Waltab aw close the window, will you; there's a druft, and I am suffering from rheumatism; don't leave the door open clee my feet will get cold; stop rabbing down the tables; that raises the dust, and I've got a cough. As for the

tea, I don't want it too strong: It affects THE SHIPPING." "Please, sir, if I were you I would go into the hospital. There is one in the pext street. - (lik.

Learning a Sad Treet. Miss Naive-It must be great fun writing a joke and sending it in to a

Spacer-Yes, it is. It is only when it personned to you that you find out it is no jokn -Life The Warst of 1t.

Mrs. Youngwed (azzalonsly)-Do you ink darling beby's lungs are sound. Mr. Youngwell (milly)-Ales, year

THREE OF A KIND

Cubs Born to a Lioness in Lincoln Park, Chicago.

HOW THEY WERE WELCOMED

A Notable Event Interestingly Described-Susan S. Anthony and Major, Her Husband.

Susan B. Anthony is the wife of Major, the big hou at Lincoln perk. Chicago. A few nights ago Summ pro-sented her husband with three beby liens. The event is the first one of its kind which over happened in Chicago

Their arrival was not unexpected, but has been looked forward to for many moons. In the afternoon Major many moons. In the afternoon Major commenced to grow anxious, and nervously pased up and down his cape, in one end of which his wife is partitioned off. She whited and cried as night approached, and snapped and anarled when anyone came near. Major made several attempts to get into his wife's apartment, and for a time to was feared be would srush the strong bars which separated them. He refused to touch the hig bone the heoper gave him, and looked with distain upon a pail of milk, of which he usually is food.

Visitors were excluded from the Box house early in the afternoon and peep arations for the event were commenced. The bars separating Major from Sessar were covered with a heavy canvas on either side, and her part of the cage was partially filled with fine straw and hay. Extra steam was put on and soon



ble as a jungle in India. ble as a jungle in India.

At nine o'clock Major's temper began to assert itself. Never was he seen in such a passion. The keepers were afraid to approach the cage, lest he might tear apart the strong base in his anger. Susan was also furious when anyone approached, and gnashed her teath and reason.

teeth and mared. Her roars were answered threefold by her husband and his roars could be beard clear to Clark street. The keepthe first little lion was born. Things became more critical and the keepers contented themselves by standing as

far away as possible. At two o'clock in the morning the second little lion made its appearance. and shortly after four o'clock the third was ushered into the world. They are all males and unusually large, and from the few glimpses which could be caught of them they are apparently

healthy and likely to live. A large tub of milk and cream was placed in Susan's cage, although it was done with much difficulty. There is enough milk to last her at least two days, and until she drinks it all she will not be approached nor disturbed. Ma-jor was treated in a like manner. Mafor was not angry at the event, as might be supposed. He was provides proud, indeed, that he feared for the

nafoty of his offspring.

If the keepers forced themselves and their attentions upon the happy couple, and Susan should become convinced. that their intentions were of the emi-sort she would immediately bill and deyour her little ones, rather seeing meet that fate than be taken from line But it is simply a proof of beautiful nature's power, and it americ itself and thereby is a lesson, for it may to-

Major and his wife, Seean B. Anthour, came to Lincoin park two years ago. They were then a little more than

six months old. They were brought from Africa by William Grenier, who owned a small circus. He award them a few mouths, when his health greet poor, and he pre-sented them to the Lincoln park gens missioners. They were capsured in Africa when but a month old.

They grew rapidly and are among the largest lions in the country. They are caccedingly tame, both of them baring been made pets by Mrs. Orenier before they took up their abode in Lincoln

It is seldom that Hone born in eaptis ity live, but fusan and Mary were young when captured that they lid not have a change to become account used to anything but being caped. Owing to these facts, Head Resper Buddin, who has spent many years carlog for Bona, believes the little Bona will live and

The Bride's treat Was broken.

There was an angleatant feature at a Chicago wedding the other night. F. Kelly had made all arrangements to marry a young woman, and about six o'clock the latter's trenk, packed, ready for the bridal tour, was taken to Relly's house, where the coronary was to be performed. Two hours inter investigation showed that thisress had carried the truth out into the afferway and opened it. Its contents were stream for ready a block, and all of the guests lent a hand in gathering to gether the bedd's remaining rainables.

A term in southern Georgia claims to have the respect man in the country. He recently gave a land of wood to a poor widow than bired a colored man to steal it and return it to him, and then had the colored man arrested for their and auchtered to two years in-

priprieses. the old game of football and the new

in He Permerty they kicked the ball, now they kick such other. Truth.